## REMARKS

Claims 1-3, 6-23, 25-34, 36-45,47-55, 58 and 60-69 are pending in the application.

Claims 1-3, 6-23, 25-34, 36-45,47-55, 58 and 60-69 have been rejected.

Claims 1, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34, 44, 45, 55 and 68 have been amended.

Claims 2 and 3 have been cancelled.

***35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Rejection, Pell in view of Fisher***

Claims 1-3, 6, 8-13, 16, 19-23, 25-30, 33-34, 36-41, 44-45, 47-52, 55, 58, and 60-65 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as purportedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 7,392,540 issued to Pell. ("Pell"), in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,212,511 issued to Fisher, et al. ("Fisher"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 1

Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness in rejecting these claims, as amended. In order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, all claimed limitations must be taught or suggested in the prior art.

Pell discloses a method of enabling secure communications between a customer computer system and a vendor support representative computer system by utilizing a collaboration service center that includes a "rendezvous service" and an "interaaction service" (col 2, lines 50-54). The rendezvous service receives requests for collaboration and matches such requests in accordance with predefined rendezvous rules (col 2, lines 61-64). Once the desired match has been made, then further interaction between a customer and a support representative is managed through the interaction service (col 3, lines 2-6).

The Office Action cites several passages of Pell as prior art describing the wait request in claim1, including the following (col 5, lines 40-52):

> A support or administrative user becomes known to rendezvous service **102** by issuing a request via path **154** to identify the agent as available for processing of support requests. Such a support or administrative user essentially "logs in" to the rendezvous service through such a request via path **154**.
>
> Having so identified an appropriate agent, rendezvous service **102** initiates via path **160** interaction service **104** to permit further interaction between the selected agent and the requesting customer or user. Specifically, interaction service **104** exchanges requests and responses with support proxy **106** and with the agent browser **110** via paths **156** and **158**, respectively.

From the above, the Office Action seems to indicate the request via path 154 is the wait request. From Figure 1 this request is sent via the agent browser 110 to collarboration server 100. While this appears similar to page 15, line 23-29, where the agent logs in and establishes an HTTP connection, Applicants submit that the procedure of logging into the rendezvous service as described above is not comparable to enabling a web server to push an asynchronous message to a web browser, wherein the web browser waits for the asynchronous message and is capable of concurrently performing other tasks, as claimed in claim 1 (this is supported by the Specification p. 2, lines 28-31; p. 5, lines 4-6; p. 6, lines 4-6, p. 17, lines 5-8), where the web browser will not be blocked from performing other tasks while the web browser waits for a response from an HTTP request.

The procedure described in Pell of logging into the rendezvous service is also not comparable to causing a web browser to provide a wait request as claimed in claim 1. As supported by the Specification in Figure 5, a wait request may correspond to a URL that contains certain information that may be needed for an asynchronous message to be pushed to java applet 116 (Specification, p. 17, lines 14-18). Furthermore, the wait request URL specifies a target process, for instance a communications client service 160, from which an asynchronous message would be received.

Applicants agree with the Examiner that Pell does not teach a wait request that specifies a target process (OA, p. 3), but respectufully disagree that Fisher teaches this

element. Fisher relates to the management of computer networks using management objects and resource control variables. In particular, Fisher discloses a method of restricting access to management objects and event notifications generated by management objects (col. 4, lines 40-48). As disclosed in Fisher, the method for controlling access to management objects involves the use of an access control database, which defines access rights through the use of access control objects. Access control objects include group objects and rule objects (col. 3, lines 10-20).

The Office Action cites several passages of Fisher as prior art describing a wait request that specifies a target process, as described in claim 1, including the following (col 4, lines 43-48):

> Furthermore, for purposes of this document, we are primarily concerned with methods of restricting access to management objects and to event notifications generated by management objects, and thus we are not particularly concerned with the content and functions of the management objects" (col 4, lines 43-48).

Applicants respectfully submit that neither the paragraph above, which seems to describe the scope of the document, nor any other passage cited in Fisher discloses a wait request, let alone a wait request that specifies a target process of a plurality of processes, as claimed in claim 1.

The other passages cited by the Office Action in Fisher concern limiting access to event notifications, and are unrelated to the elements recited in claim 1. For instance, Fisher describes limiting access to event notifications in the following terms:

> In the present invention, access to Events (Notifications) is controlled in the same way as access to objects, using rules in the access control rule base. [...] An example of the event notification access control problem is as follows: a telephone network provider does not want customer A to receive notifications about new network resources installed for customer B, but customer A registers itself to receive all event notifications. The present invention solves the event notification access control problem by (A) adding event notifications to the set of operation types that are governed by rules in the access rules database, and (B) adding a filtering mechanism to the system's event router that filters event notification messages based on the rules in the access rules database. (col 13, line 56-col 14, line 4)

The process of controlling/limiting access to event notifications described above is not comparable to the method of communicating, including causing a web server to push an asynchronous message to a web browser, as recited in Claim 1. In particular, the communications method claimed in claim 1 does not include a set of access control rules in an access rules database, or a filtering mechanism that filters event notification messages based on such rules, as described in the passage in Fisher quoted above.

To further clarify the differences between Pell and Fisher, on the one hand, and claim 1 on the other, claim 1 has been revised to recite controlling a user interface presented by a web browser comprising causing a web server to push an asynchronous message to the web browser in response to an incoming event, wherein:

> the web browser waits for the asynchronous message and is capable of concurrently performing other tasks;

Neither Pell, which pertains to a rendezvous service and an interaction service to facilitate communication in accordance with specified rules, nor Fisher, which pertains to a method for controlling access to management objects, individually or in combination, discloses all of the elements of the method for communiating disclosed in claim 1. In particular, neither reference discloses a web browser that waits for an asynchronous message while concurrently being capable of performing other tasks, causing a web server to push an asynchronous message, or causing a web browser to provide a wait request, in each case as claimed in claim 1. Even if Pell and Fisher were combined as suggested by the Office Action (even though there appears to be no motivation or suggestion for the combination), the resultant combination would still not result in a method for communicating which includes causing a web server to push an asynchornous message to a web browser, a web browser that waits for an asynchronous message while concurrently being capable of performing other tasks, as recited in claim 1.

The above remarks made with respect to independent claim 1 apply with equal force to independent claims 16, 19-23, 33-34, 44-45, and 55, which have been amended to include substantially similar features. For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants

respectfully request the Examiner's reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections to these claims, as well as all claims depending thereon, and an indication of the allowability of the same.

***35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Rejection, Pell and Fisher in view of Gupta***

Claims 7, 14-15, 18, 31-32, 42-43, 53-54, and 66-68 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as purportedly being unpatentable over Pell and Fisher, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,763,384 issued to Gupta, et al. ("Gupta"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

As disclosed in the Specification, "[w]hat is needed is a secure and scalable way to allow a web server to asynchronously push a message to a web browser. It is desirable that the web browser not be blocked in order to receive information from the web server so that the web browser can perform other tasks" (page 6, lines 3-5). Gupta seems to teach away from this, as can be seen from the following excerpt:

> A third method for notification is based on a "push" by the server, on a persistent connection initiated by the client. Once the client application has connected to the server, it remains connected. When the server has some information to send, it pushes that information on this open connection. [...] the method wastes server resources. The server needs to have open connections with a large number of clients that wish to receive real-time notification. This puts a restriction on the number of clients that can be on-line simultaneously and makes the system less scalable. To make an open connection, some form of "I am alive" message has to be periodiclly exchanged between the server and the client, and this too leads to bandwidth wastage. (col. 2, lines 10-26)

In addition to teaching away from the "push" notification method, Gupta neither teaches nor discloses causing a web browser to provide a wait request to a web server, as recited in claim 7 (which is ultimately dependent on claim 1). Therefore, even if Pell, Fisher and Gupta were combined as suggested by the Office Action (even though there appears to be no motivation or suggestion for the combination), the resultant combination would still not result in a method for communicating which includes causing a web server to push an asynchornous message to a web browser, and a web browser that waits for an asynchronous message while concurrently being capable of performing other tasks, as recited in claim 1 (on which claim 7 ultimately depends), or a web browser that is not

blocked from receiving information from a web server while waiting for an asynchronous message, as recited in claim 16 (on which claim 18 depends).

The above remarks are made with respect to claims 7, 14-15, 18, 31-32, 42-43, 53-54, and 66-68, as amended. For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner's reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections to these claims, as well as all claims depending thereon, and an indication of the allowability of the same.

***35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Rejection, Pell and Fisher in view of Wick***

Claim 17 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as purportedly being unpatentable over Pell and Fisher, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,691,162 issued to Wick ("Wick"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

It is respectfully submitted that for the same reasons that claim 16 should be allowable, claim 17 (which is a dependent claim on claim 16) should also be allowable.

***35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Rejection, Pell and Fisher in view of Abbott***

Claim 69 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as purportedly being unpatentable over Pell and Fisher, in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,089,497 issued to Abbott, et al. ("Abbott"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

It is respectfully submitted that for the same reasons that claim 1 should be allowable, claim 69 (which is a dependent claim on claim 1) should also be allowable.

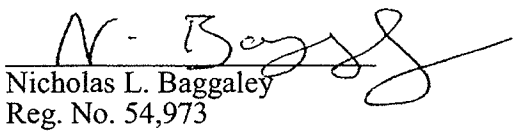
## CONCLUSION

In view of the amendments and remarks set forth herein, the application and the claims therein are believed to be in condition for allowance without any further examination and a notice to that effect is solicited. Nonetheless, should any issues remain that might be subject to resolution through a telephonic interview, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at 617-725-8953.

If any extensions of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) are required in order for this submission to be considered timely, Applicants hereby petition for such extensions. Applicants also hereby authorize that any fees due for such extensions or any other fee associated with this submission, as specified in 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or § 1.17, be charged to deposit account 502306.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 617-725-8953.

Respectfully submitted,



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